

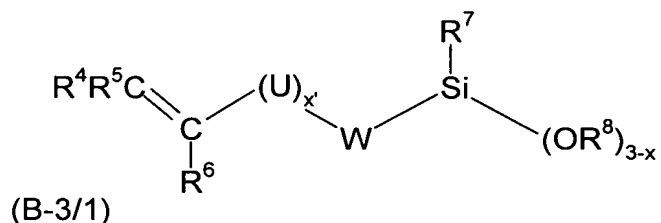
AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please insert the following paragraph on page 1 after the title:

This is the U.S. national phase of International Application No. PCT/FR2005/000147, filed January 21, 2005, claiming priority of Application No. 0400548 filed in France on January 21, 2004, both of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entireties and relied upon.

Please cancel the paragraph on page 12, lines 8-23 and insert instead the following new paragraph:

As specific examples of B-3/1 constituents that are preferred, mention can be made of optionally alkoxyated organosilanes chosen from products with the following general formula:



in which:

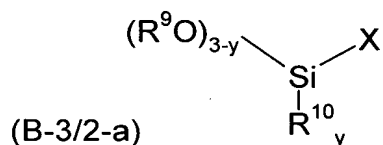
- R^4 , R^5 , R^6 are hydrogenated or hydrocarbon radicals identical or different from one another and represent, preferably, hydrogen, a C_1 - C_4 linear or branched alkyl or a phenyl optionally substituted by at least one C_1 - C_3 alkyl,
- U is a C_1 - C_4 linear or branched alkylene, or a divalent group with the formula $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{alkylene}-$, where the alkylene group has the definition given above and the free valency on the right (in bold) is linked to the Si via W,
- W is a valency bond,
- R^7 and R^8 are identical or different radicals and represent a C_1 - C_4 linear or branched alkyl,

- $x' = 0$ or 1 ,
- $x =$ from 0 to 2 , preferably 0 or 1 and more preferably still 0 .

Please cancel the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 1 and ending on page 14, line 13 and insert instead the following new paragraph:

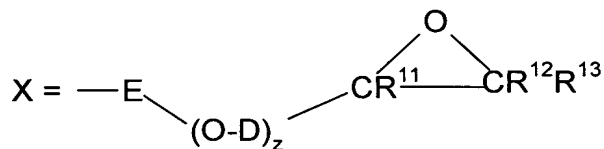
As specific examples of B-3/2 constituents that are preferred, mention can be made of the tris[(trialkoxysilyl)alkyl] isocyanurates, where the alkyl groups contain from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and the organosilicic compounds are chosen:

- from the B-3/2a products conforming to the following general formula:



in which:

- + R^9 is a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ linear or branched alkyl radical,
- + R^{10} is a linear or branched alkyl radical,
- + y is equal to 0 , 1 , 2 or 3 , preferably to 0 or 1 , more preferably still to 0 ,
- + where X has the meaning:



with:

- + E and D which are identical or different radicals chosen from the $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ linear or branched alkyls,
- + z which is equal to 0 or 1 ,
- + R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} which are identical or different radicals representing hydrogen or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ linear or branched alkyl, hydrogen being more particularly preferred,

+ R¹¹ and R¹² or R¹³ being able alternatively to constitute, together and with the two carbons bearing the epoxy, an alkyl ring having from 5 to 7 members,

- or from the B-3/2-b products constituted by epoxy-functional polydiorganosiloxanes comprising:

(i) at least one siloxyl unit with the formula:



in which:

+ X is the radical as defined above for the formula (B-3/2-a),

+ G is a monovalent hydrocarbon group without unfavourable effects on the activity of the catalyst and chosen, preferably, from alkyl groups having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms inclusive, optionally substituted by at least one halogen atom, advantageously from the methyl, ethyl, propyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl groups, and also from the aryl groups, and advantageously from the xylyl and tolyl and phenyl radicals,

+ p = 1 or 2,

+ q = 0, 1 or 2,

+ p + q = 1, 2 or 3,

and (ii) optionally at least one siloxyl unit with the formula

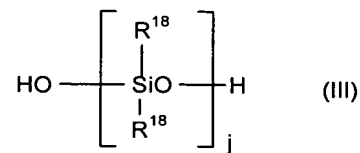


in which G has the same meaning as above and r has a value of between 0 and 3, for example between 1 and 3.

Please cancel the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 11 and ending on page 17, line 10 and insert instead the following new paragraph:

As specific examples of C-1 constituents that are preferred, the organosilicic compounds listed below can be mentioned:

- (i) the essentially linear diorganopolysiloxanes containing a hydroxyl group at each chain end, with the formula:



in which:

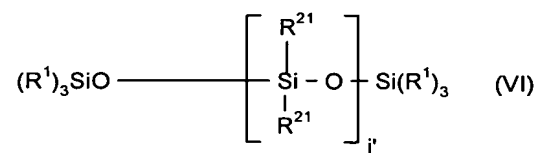
- + the substituents R^{18} , identical or different, each represent a C_1 to C_{13} saturated or unsaturated monovalent hydrocarbon radical, substituted or non-substituted, aliphatic, cyclic or aromatic;
 - + j has a value sufficient to confer on the diorganopolysiloxanes of formula (III) a dynamic viscosity at 25 °C ranging from 50 to 10, 000, 000 mPa.s;
 - + it must be understood that, in the context of the present invention, it is possible to use as hydroxylated POS of formula (III) a mixture composed of a plurality of hydroxylated polymers which differ from one another by the value of the viscosity and/or the nature of the substituents bonded to the silicon atoms; it must be understood also that the POS of formula (III) can optionally contain T units of formula $\text{R}^{18}\text{SiO}_{3/2}$ and/or SiO_2 units in the proportion of not more than 1 % (said percentage expressing the number of T and/or Q units per 100 silicon atoms);
- (ii) the hydroxylated POS resins contain in their structure siloxyl units T and optionally M and/or optionally D as defined above with respect to the A-1 resins;
- (iii) the hydroxylated POS resins obtained more particularly:
- by hydrolysis of an alkoxysilane S substituted by HF's; an HF-substituted trialkoxysilane may be involved, for example, which enables a hydroxylated resin with T units, also called T(OH) resin, to be obtained;
 - by homocondensation of the hydrolysed S silanes;
 - and by "stripping" steaming (entrainment with steam) of the hydrolysates derived from the HF's;

(iv) mixtures of at least two of the above-mentioned organosilicic compounds.

Please cancel the paragraph beginning on page 18, line 16 and ending on page 19, line 14 and insert instead the following new paragraph:

As specific examples of optional D constituents that are preferred, there can be mentioned, in addition to water, the compounds listed below:

- the conventional organic solvents, some of which are able to act as diluents, chosen from the group composed of:
 - + aliphatic solvents having from 5 to 20 carbon atoms such as hexane, heptane, "white spirit", octane, dodecane, and cycloaliphatic solvents such as cyclohexane, methylcyclohexane, decalin;
 - + chlorinated solvents such as trichloroethylene, trichloroethane, perchloroethylene, perchloroethane, dichloromethane;
 - + aromatic solvents such as toluene, xylene;
 - + alcohols such as ethanol, isopropanol, butanol, octanol;
 - + aliphatic ketones such as acetone, methylethyl ketone, methylbutyl ketone and cycloaliphatic ketones such as cyclopentanone, cyclohexanone;
 - + esters of non-fatty carboxylic acids and alkanols such as ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, pentyl acetate;
 - + esters derived from C₁₀ to C₁₆, preferably C₁₂ to C₁₄ saturated fatty acids, and alkanols such as myristates (C₁₄), laureates (C₁₂) and mixtures;
 - + ethers-oxides such as dibutyl ether, diisopropyl ether, ethylene glycol methyl or ethyl monoether, diethylene glycol ethyl or butyl monoether;
- non-reactive linear diorganopolysiloxanes of formula:



in which

- + the substituents R^{21} , identical or different, have the same meanings as those given above for the reactive diorganopolysiloxane of formula (III);
- + j' has a value sufficient to confer on the polymers of formula (VI) a dynamic viscosity at 25 °C of from 10 to 200,000 mPa.s;
- POS resins having the same meanings as those given above for the A constituent, but are this time without any functional group of the OH and/or OR^1 type. As specific examples of usable resins, the MQ, MDQ, TD and MDT resins can be mentioned.